

HAWAIIAN CANNERIES' PRESIDENT REVIEWS LAND GRANT INCIDENT

Albert Horner Takes Issue with Board and Upholds the Governor

Declaring that Governor Pinkham is correct in his contention that the Kapa cannery site should be the full acreage applied for, nineteen acres, Albert Horner, president of the Hawaiian Canneries Company, this morning issued a statement reviewing the situation that led up to yesterday afternoon's meeting of the land board and the Trent incident. The statement follows:

"Regarding the action of the land commissioners yesterday relative to land for a cannery site and accessories at Kapa, Kauai, we wish to state that a representative of the California Canneries Co. came to the territory in the early part of 1913 and after looking over the lands at Kapa, called on Governor Frazar to talk over details of the proposition. In the afternoon of the day said call was made the governor wrote him the following letter: 'Referring to our conversation of this morning, I wish to express my very great satisfaction that you are interested in the matter of establishing a pineapple cannery at Kapa on the island of Kauai. This is a project which the territorial administration has for some time past desired to see consummated, especially as such a cannery will be of great assistance to homesteaders in that locality. 'The government has already disposed of a number of homesteads there and has laid out about 3000 or more acres additional for this purpose, which it hopes to have taken up with the right kind of people at an early date. The government is desirous of assisting you in every reasonable way in which it can legally do so, etc.'"

"Again: 'There is a large area of unusually good land now available and upon the expiration of leases not many years hence, there will be much additional land available for the cultivation of pineapples.' 'There is abundance of water, etc.' And finally: 'I trust that nothing will prevent the scheme from going through.' Have Expended Over \$20,000."

"Upon the presentation of this letter to local investors now interested in our company, and after a thorough examination of the conditions existing at Kapa, the Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd., was formed. Relying upon the good offices of the executive, we leased 363 acres from the government for a period of 10 years, to insure pines for the cannery until such time as the homesteaders could establish themselves, and to date we have expended over \$20,000 in development."

"In this lease we obligated ourselves to erect a cannery capable of handling pines from not less than 500 acres each year; site for the said cannery to be on government land in the vicinity of Kapa."

"After carefully looking over the land at Kapa, and after thoroughly considering our requirements to permit us to carry out the desires of the government, we applied for 19 acres of this land at the appraised value. Considering the many years that the government has been trying to place small farmers upon the lands adjacent to the proposed site, and the total failure of its efforts until we became interested, we have felt that inasmuch as the factory which we were willing to erect was recognized by the government as being of great assistance to it in carrying out its long delayed policies relative to the settlement of these lands, it was not unreasonable for us to expect every assistance from the government and more particularly in regard to a site of sufficient area for the factory, accessories and the future and proper development of the enterprise. Instead of adopting this policy of encouragement which we had every reason to expect, we were charged to learn that at the meeting of the land board yesterday that they are on record as being opposed to granting us what we deem reasonably necessary at a price placed upon it by disinterested and competent people. Should be Dealt With on Broad Lines."

"We are not alone in considering the enterprise in the nature of a general public benefit, as well as a commercial proposition, as it is in line with the policy of not only the territorial administration but also of the administration at Washington for the development of the agricultural lands belonging to the government. We believe it unfair to us and particularly to the homesteaders with whom we must contract, in the light of our expenditures (and particularly unnecessary expenditures forced upon us by the land board) for us to be dealt with upon anything but broad lines. Indeed other governments, and even private individuals, have given and it would not be unreasonable for us to expect our government to give to a pioneer concern such as ours, at a nominal figure, lands necessary for the erection of a factory, used among other things to develop the homesteading and settling of government lands, and this can be legally done. R. H. Trent to the contrary notwithstanding."

"The lease for 10 years of 363 acres which we hold from the government should not be taken into consideration for it is a foregone conclusion that at

PROGRAM FOR CONCERT ON YOUNG HOTEL ROOF GARDEN SATURDAY NIGHT

The following program has been arranged for the weekly concert on the Young hotel roof garden next Saturday evening:

March—"Through Battle to Victory" F. von Blon
Overture—"Nabucodonosor" G. Verdi
Waltz—"Les Patineurs" E. Waldteufel
Novelette—"Cecilia" Man. Klein
Selection—"The Chocolate Soldier" Oscar Strauss
Violin solo—"Legende" Op. 17. H. Wieniawski
Soloist, Mr. Carl Miltner
Sextet from "Lucia d Lammermoor" Donizetti
Hungarian Dance, No. 5. Jch. Brahms
Intermezzo—"Junglemoon" Percy Wenrich
Selection from "Bells of Normandy" Geo. Wiegand
Waltz—"Estudiantina" E. Waldteufel
Novelette—"Laces and Graces" Salzer and Bratton
March—"The Devils" F. von Suppe

its expiration the lands will be taken up by settlers.

"The governor writes: 'I trust that nothing will prevent the scheme from going through.'"

"We have done more than required by the government towards putting the scheme through; homesteaders are on the land, believing the government would act in good faith towards the whole proposition, and we will expect the land board to withdraw its opposition that the plans outlined at the beginning may be carried out; that the work on the factory may be begun at once and be ready for the pines which will ripen about January 1, 1915."

Not Beach Property.
"We notice that the land board maintains that the land asked for is beach or waterfront property. This is not correct. The land in question lies back from the beach, the government having reserved a stretch 100 feet wide above high water and the land does not touch the beach at any point. The land has never been used for any purpose whatsoever from the beginning of time, and is suitable for no purpose but that for which it is asked for. The agricultural lands lying above and upon which the homesteaders are located was appraised and sold for a price ranging from \$3 to \$15 per acre, while the appraisement of the waste land for a factory was appraised at \$65 per acre by the board of appraisers and raised by the land board to \$100 per acre."

"Respectfully,
"A. HORNER,
"Pres. Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd."

A quick dispatch will be given the United States army transport Logan upon arrival of that vessel tomorrow from the Philippines by the way of Nagasaki.

LORD COWDRAY, BRITISH OIL KING, THE MAN BEHIND MEXICAN CRISIS

Reticent, inaccessible, 57 years old, Westman Dickinson Pearson, who became Lord Cowdray but a few years ago, is the only man who ever "beat" the Standard Oil Company. He achieved the feat in Mexico by underselling the American concern until they retired with losses said to reach many millions. A man less dogged than Lord Cowdray, less tenacious by instinct, might have hesitated to part with the \$10,000,000 he put into the greatest industrial duel of modern times. He happened to be born in Yorkshire of Yorkshire parents, and bred to a business founded by his grandfather. Even his wife is a Yorkshire woman, and his sons have been reared under the iron discipline with which Yorkshire fathers and German sovereigns form the characters of their children.

British journalists, exploiting their talents in character sketches of Lord Cowdray for London journals, insist that in a certain select coterie the oil king unbends, relaxes, even talks. Nobody knows him intimately enough to declare the truth on this point with authority. He spent 15 years in the house of commons as a total stranger to the hundreds of men in that assembly. He knows so little of life in some of its aspects that when a London newspaper refused to print a list of the wedding presents received by his daughter, he offered a large sum of money to placate the editors. So, at any rate, runs the story. It is vouched for as characteristic. Lord Cowdray's only way of getting what he wants being to pay for it. His living expenses are said to be \$3,000,000 a year.

Yorkshire has stamped itself so definitely upon the mind and manners of Lord Cowdray that he makes no concealment of his contempt for the understanding of all who do not hail from the most Roman part of Britain. A Yorkshireman is to the rest of England what the Connecticut Yankee was once to the United States in general. Lord Cowdray, therefore, has the "swapping instinct." He exploits, we read, the loud, angry manner of Yorkshire in effecting a deal, not minding in the least—regarding it even as part of the game—if he be browbeaten in return. He has, when excited, the menacing gesture of the Yorkshireman, his broadness of accent, even his unorthodoxy of dialect. His career is that of the typical Yorkshireman who has succeeded. First comes the raw-boned lad, stocky, silent, heavy. The next stage is that of the manufacturing lord in Manchester or the factor on a gigantic scale. Finally the cabinet minister emerges as does a butterfly from the cocoon. At each stage the manner grows additionally savage, the scorn fiercer, the look heavier. It is all part of a game, the expression of a temperament. Nobody in Yorkshire would hesitate to shake a fist in Lord Cowdray's face while selling him a horse or a motor car; but to the rest of the world these conventions are a mystery.

Being physically and morally a bulldog, Lord Cowdray, one is glad to read in the London Lloyd's, has the naturally affectionate disposition of that animal. His savagery, his persistence and his capacity to take a beating go with a delight in being patted on the back that few but a bulldog could take. He loves to be loved even as he shows his teeth. No Englishman ever spent his money so freely upon others or contributed with such barbarous prodigality to party funds, hospital funds, pension funds. He manifests the oddest aptitude for drowning those he likes in golden floods. He will buy a decaying newspaper at a fancy price to please a poor journalist who has made him laugh. It amazed him greatly to learn once that he was sole owner of a London illustrated paper which he had bought by telegraph while in New York. The fantastic editorial policy of the Westminster Gazette is attributed to its freedom from pecuniary concern in consequence of Lord Cowdray's readiness to help in times of deficit. His indifference to the cost of anything upon which his fancy lights explains, too, the fabulous sums he will pay for a portrait of his wife or for the rescue of a landmark in Yorkshire from the operations of a land agent. He seems not to know what to do with all his money.

When no appeal is made to his peculiar instincts as a Yorkshireman, Lord Cowdray relapses into a mournful silence. Impassive, heavy, his conversational resources are exhausted by repetition of the word "Ay!" varied with ejaculations like "Well, now!" or "Ya-as!" The English language is beyond him ordinarily. Only when excited is he articulate. He never reads anything much and is so little of a dissembler as to yawn over pictures and statues, of which, we read in the London Mail, he has yards and tons. His big hands, thrusting themselves freely through the sleeves of the tweed he likes, are free from rings, although he is a big buyer of precious stones. Conspicuous as he likes to be in the Liberal party, he never makes speeches except in Yorkshire. "Ay, my friends," he will cry then, "but I'm glad to see ye!" With modifications and many repetitions, this makes a very effective political speech in that part of England. The notion that his incapacity to unbend, his odd reticence and his gloomy contemplation of his fellow creatures with hands behind him on public occasions have made him one of the most popular men in Yorkshire seems plausible to our British contemporary. These traits of his prove that he belongs to the place, and understands it thoroughly.

The stolidity and heaviness of Lord Cowdray convey their atmosphere to the grandeur amid which he dwells in the great park on which he has bestowed his baronial title. The calves of the mute footman in livery are



Westman Dickinson Pearson (Lord Cowdray), the oil man who ever "beat" Standard Oil.

swathed in silk to suggest opulence, and their slippers are rubbered to insure the silence of a vacuum. British dailies are filled with the grandeur of his city place in Carlton House Terrace. The magnificence of his "seat" near Paddockhurst, where famous paintings and still more famous tapestries necessitate the employment of several experts, never loses the imperial, organically solemnity of atmosphere diffused by Lord Cowdray even as a cheese of his own Yorkshire throws out its essence. Interminable apartments open one into the other. Plate glass mirrors line corridors in which a motor car could turn with ease. Livered lackeys stand at doorways like statues. Always and everywhere is the silence of Pompeii, which to Lord Cowdray means rest. On the wall of a library so architectural as to seem a church glitters the Cowdray coat of arms in scarlet and orange with the device: "Do it with all thy might." The books, we read, are as ponderous, as heavy, and as gorgeous in their bindings as everything else about the place.

Just how rich Lord Cowdray has managed to become since he attained the presidency of S. Pearson & Son, Limited, is a theme of conjecture merely. He expended some \$10,000,000 of his own money in the Mexican oil-fight, according to figures in the London Telegraph. His place in Aberdeenshire, a mere shooting box at that, was acquired at an expenditure, in one way and another of about \$1,000,000. He owns about 25,000 acres of land in England. His town house in London with its contents could be sold for \$3,000,000. He has a chalet in Switzerland and a retreat in Wales. The dowry of the daughter who married Lord Cowdray is said to have been \$1,000,000 in well-invested securities. He has a substantial interest in two or three newspapers, he owns stock in flourishing banks, and he will endow a public institution, buy a painting by Valesquez or take over a moribund charity as readily as if he were buying a box of cigars. Exactly how rich he ought to be to achieve his petrieum conquests, apart from the magnificence of his private life, no one in London ventures to decide. His firm is said to have constantly in bank a balance of \$5,000,000 in actual cash. He pays two men salaries of \$100,000 each, and 30 others \$20,000 or more each.

PICTURES AT THE "Y"

An evening of Baker's pictures is on the program for the Thursday night lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association this evening. "Picturesque Maui" will be the subject of the 250 views which Mr. Baker will show and these being a selection from the many hundreds of his photographs from that island, they promise to be of great interest. The audience which saw the slides of "Picturesque Kauai" some weeks ago pronounced them to be the finest Hawaiian views they had ever seen and Mr. Baker regards his Maui pictures as even more beautiful. The program will be made up of scenery, Haleakala slides and many of native life.

The Thursday night lectures are held in Cooke hall and commence at 8 o'clock. They are free to members of the association and their men-friends. Privates Cummins and Hollenbeck of Company B, 2nd Infantry, reported to the police that they were assaulted by several soldiers, whose identity has not yet been established. The men received a series of cuts and bruises about the head and upper portion of the body. The trouble is reported to have occurred at Aala park last night, while several members of the party were alleged to have been under the influence of liquor.

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